

MECKLENBURG GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

Incorporated under the Act of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes," passed February 17, 1848, and amended June 7, 1853.

CAPITAL \$1,250,000. SHARES \$5 EACH.

President.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN.

Vice-President.
P. WENDELL GROOT.

Trustees.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
P. WENDELL GROOT,
BENJAMIN DOUGLASS,

JOHN COMPTON.

JAMES W. OSBORNE,
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG,
EMMOR GRAHAM,

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 18 TRINITY BUILDINGS, }
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

The object of this company is to work two of the most valuable Gold and Copper Mines in North Carolina. These Mines are located in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, known as the Rhea and Catha Mines, and consist of two tracts of land; the one containing five hundred and seventy-five acres, and the other of one hundred and twenty acres. The former of these tracts is situated within nine miles of the village of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the latter within five miles. This village is the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad—running to Columbia, South Carolina, and thence connecting with Charleston, South Carolina, and also of the North Carolina Railroad, extending eastwardly to Beaufort, Wilmington and Norfolk.

To show the value of these mines, the following report by Professor Emmons, at present the State Geologist of North Carolina is submitted.

Charlotte, May 26, 1853.

P. W. GROOT, Esq.

Sir,

In pursuance of my duties as Geologist of North Carolina, I have made a survey of the Rhea property, situate in the County of Mecklenburg. This property consists of five hundred and seventy-five acres of land, with veins of minerals carrying both Copper and Gold, and the necessary buildings for the accommodation of a plantation. The land is well located on a traveled route, and is pleasantly situated as to scenery, beauty and health.

The vein of the metals occur in three clusters. The first and most westerly cluster is made up of four veins parallel, taken in pairs thus—1 and 2 parallel to each other; 3 and 4 also parallel, or nearly so.

The course of one and two is N. 70° E. No. 1 has been worked to the depth of seventy feet. It has furnished several pockets stated to have been worth from \$6 to \$7 per bushel. Its average yield, taking the whole vein, has exceeded one dollar per bushel. The width of the vein, which is now from nine to twelve inches, has increased, &c. with its increase in width, it has also increased very perceptibly in the amount of Copper pyrites. This accounts for an important fact, for the yield of Gold has apparently diminished with the depth. Not because the vein carries less Gold, but because the ore has passed from the brown oxide above to the Copper pyrites below. This is now a well known change. It would be an unfair representation of the value of the vein if we omitted to mention the fact, that the only method pursued at this time for obtaining the Gold has been by the drag mill, a mode which, while it answers a very good and useful purpose for amalgamation where the quartz is already pulverized, but is not at all adapted to the works of reducing it to a powder. We have, therefore, sufficient ground for believing that considerable Gold still remains in the sand which has passed through mill.

This vein is well formed and traverses a hard rock, with regular and distinct walls, and so far the facts go to prove that it will continue in its present course.

As this vein has changed its condition materially from the depth of fifty feet to seventy, by an increase of Copper pyrites, which is scarcely mixed at all with iron pyrites, it is highly probable it will still continue to change, and finally to become a good Copper vein.

This may be expected at the depth of one hundred feet.

The third vein runs in an oblique course to the first, and for a distance of several hundred feet lies to the West of No. 1, which it intersects as represented in the diagram. This vein upon the hill has been worked one hundred feet deep. Portions of this vein were found to yield \$6 to \$7 per bushel; vein-stone resembles the former. At the bottom of the hill at the branch, it is worked only to the depth of six feet, and the vein is still all standing South of the branch.

Southward these veins may be traced about one mile, and North of the branch one-fourth of a mile.

These two veins constitute a mine in themselves, and will warrant the erection of a steam engine for working them, when, if the mining works are properly conducted, will pay a handsome profit to the owners.

The second cluster is about a one-third of a mile Eastward. There is, however, only one vein which has been worked. It is three-fourths of a mile long.

Shafts have been sunk upon it at various places and much Gold obtained, but the value of this vein is not yet fully tested, its length and regular course show that it is a strong vein.

It has been worked only to the depth of thirty-five feet at one shaft, portions of the vein yielded here three to four pennyweights to the bushel. It has been worked in the same rude, imperfect way as those already noticed.

The third cluster of veins is South-Westerly from the latter. The vein here is narrow, being only from four to six inches wide. It is worked thirty feet deep and has yielded three dollars to the bushel.

The walls of this vein are hard and not so easily drilled as the former. It is like the others, however, sinking down vertically. Without placing an undue value upon this last vein, there is scarcely a doubt respecting the permanence and value of the two first, which I have briefly noticed.

The first is like the others, a decided indication that the vein will be permanent.

Persons therefore who feel disposed to engage in mining, may safely make an investment in the Rhea property.

The capabilities of the soil are not to be overlooked, for with a tillage adapted to the nature of the soil, the plantation itself will furnish a source of gain.

Its agricultural and mining capacities, therefore, are recommendations not always connected together, or met with upon one plantation.

(Copy.)

E. EMMONS.

For further information as to the mineral value of these lands, the following communications from gentlemen of high character, and great experience in mining, are submitted.

"On the Rhea estate two distinct veins have been discovered which run parallel to each other in a direction North-East and South-West, and separated at a distance of a quarter of a mile. Besides a third vein running nearly East and West. These veins have been worked profitably for several years, and are at this time worked with the rude machinery of the country, as much so as ever by the proprietor. It has not been my fortune to know a mine in which the results have been more beneficial when the capital and skill have been so disproportioned. The dip of the veins is nearly vertical, enclosed in a wall of slate, and has promise of great permanence. The premises afford an advantageous water power, and the whole land is of high agricultural value, and lies beautifully—is well timbered, and has numerous buildings well constructed and arranged for the accommodation of hands. The veins have hitherto been worked for Gold, and the yield per bushel, by the coarse machinery of the country, has varied from one dollar to five dollars per bushel—while the assay value of the ores will rise from four dollars to fifty per bushel. At the water level a depth of forty to sixty feet, there are exhibitions of Copper, both in the form of carbonate and sulphuret, which, as operations have discovered, have uniformly increased in volume and richness. The mine, in my opinion, without particularizing more at present, is one of the most valuable in the Southern States—and I find this is its reputation in the immediate vicinity, among the people who are acquainted with it by practical experience."

"This tract of land lying in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, consists of five hundred acres or more—is located in one of the finest agricultural regions in the South, and for the purpose of cultivation in consequence of the proximity of the Railroad, (nine miles,) is very valuable. It is remarkable, however, for the number, uniformity and extent of its veins of Gold and Copper. Most of the Gold veins in the South are found on hills of quartz and slate of greater or less magnitude—and generally give derived evidences of volcanic action. The mining surface of this plantation is, however, remarkable for its evenness, and in fact is more nearly a perfect level than most farms in the region. Two of the veins which lie parallel to each other at a distance of a quarter of a mile, are traceable for nearly half a mile, without the slightest interruption. Shafts have been sunk at the distance of one hundred yards along these veins for the space of a quarter of a mile and the ore has been found abundant and accessible in veins of eight inches to a foot in thickness, and of the uniform value of \$1 85 per bushel—weighing one hundred pounds—or \$35 to \$40 per ton. The exhibition of Copper at two of these localities is very striking, and the Copper, which consists of sulphuret and carbonate, increases as you extend below the water level."

"The Catha farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres, situated within five miles of Charlotte, the terminus of a railroad which connects the surrounding country with Charleston, S. C. as its market—and is well timbered and of good agricultural value. It affords two veins, crossing each other, which at the depth of 18–20 feet, the extent of the operations at present, afford a valuable Copper sulphuret. The vein at this point is from two to three feet wide, and the ores, what I have seen, are worth thirty per cent. and promise to be very extensive."

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